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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
3 1/2 h.p. 5 1/2 h.p. and 7 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No 17 251.

號二月九年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$5.00 Per Month.



NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.**
WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds..... 3,537,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds..... 17,567,680
Sinking Fund Account..... 125,230
£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch..... £2,381,458
Life and Annuity..... 2,141,683
Revenue Marine Department..... 537,239
Other Receipts..... 478,940
£25,539,228

The Accumulated Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. 10 p.m., 11 p.m.,
11.30 p.m. and 1.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12 noon Every 15 minutes.
12 noon to 12.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.
1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comprode order
representing the same.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE

Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and
for Sale
at reasonable Price.
Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road
Central.

**TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of
the late SIEH TING.**
14, D'ARCY STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free

BUSINESS NOTICES.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.
Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.**
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.
SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).
Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

**DR. SHELDON'S
GIN PILLS**
FOR ALL
BACKACHE
AND
KIDNEY TROUBLES.
A concentrated (non-alcoholic) extract of the constituents
of GIN, combined with other diuretics in pill form.
Price \$1.00 per Bottle
FROM THE
SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE No. 16.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.
A First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal
banks. Noted for the best Food, Entertainment, Accommodation and Clean Rooms.
A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply—
W. BARKER,
Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.
(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms.
Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
Luncheon, Most Passenger Boats.
MRS. F. E. CAMERON.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
OF HONGKONG LTD.
—TELEGRAPHIC ADD.— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
—TAIKOO DOCK— TELEPHONE No. 512

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

YEE SANG FAT CO.
**NEW STRIPE
SUMMER
PYJAMA SUITS**
Price \$5.50 per Suit.
**ALSO IN
WHITE SILK**
\$8.50 per Suit.
YEE SANG FAT CO.,
Tel. 1355. 34, Queen's Road Central.

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Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to
"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.
ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.
PRICE \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE GREAT BATTLE.
**NEW ALLIED SUCCESSES AFTER
VIOLENT FIGHTING.**
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BRITISH FRONT.
**BRILLIANT DASH BY
AUSTRALIANS.**
**THE CAPTURE OF MONT
ST. QUENTIN.**
London, Sept. 1.
12.20 a.m.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
The Australians with great dash
and enterprise carried out a daring
and brilliantly executed night opera-
tion, seizing the hill and village of
Mont St. Quentin, north of Peronne,
thereby being in possession of an
important tactical feature command-
ing Peronne and the angle of the
Somme river, and capturing Feuil-
lucourt and over 1,500 prisoners. Our
casualties were light.

The English, on the Australians
left, attacked in the morning with
complete success and captured
Marrieres Wood and the high ground
east and north of it, taking a con-
siderable number of prisoners.
We successfully repulsed counter-
attacks throughout the day. We drove
off, with heavy enemy loss, strong
hostile attacks astride the Bapaume-
Cambrai road, and in this neigh-
bourhood we completed the capture
of Rieulles-Bapaume, taking a num-
ber of prisoners and capturing a few
guns.
We slightly improved our posi-
tions at certain points between Vaux
Vraucourt and Bullecourt, securing
prisoners.
**BRITISH TAKE IMPORTANT
POSITIONS.**
Strong hostile counter-attacks; on
this sector, led to hard fighting. The
situation has not materially changed.
Further northward, the Canadians,
in a successful operation immedi-
ately south of the Arras-Cambrai road,
inflicted many casualties and cap-
tured fifteen machine-guns.
**ENEMY EXHAUSTING HIS
RESERVES.**
Between the Sence river and the
Scarpe, we advanced our line 1,500
yards towards Tringuis river.
The increasing demand upon
enemy reserves is due firstly to his
enormous casualties, incurred in his
missed attacks during the earlier
part of the year and secondly, to
the heavy casualties in killed, wound-
ed and prisoners inflicted upon his
armies since July 18th by the Allies.
**GERMAN RETIREMENT FROM
THE LYS SALIENT.**
A series of successful attacks
has compelled the enemy to
withdraw from the Lys salient and
yield, without a blow, positions of
high tactical importance which he
won at great cost.
We took possession of Kimmel
Hill.
We have reached the general line
of Voormezele-Lindenhoek-Duer-
che-Bouffieu and are approaching
Estaires.
We are closely pressing the enemy
in his retirement and have taken a
number of prisoners.

**FIERCE AND REPEATED ENEMY
ATTACKS REPULED.**
**BRITISH ADVANCE IN LYS
SECTOR.**
London, Sept. 1.
1.20 p.m.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
The enemy in the evening re-
peatedly counter-attacked our posi-
tions at Mont St. Quentin. He was re-
pulsed on each occasion after severe
fighting, leaving prisoners in our
hands.

THE WEEK'S PROGRESS.
**A SPIRIT OF CALM
CONFIDENCE.**
London, Sept. 1.
Reuter's Correspondent at British
Headquarters, reviewing the week's
progress, says "the unanimous spirit
at the Front is one of calm con-
fidence. Everything has gone ex-
cellently well and the great machi-
nery of our initiative has continued to
work perfectly smoothly. The way
in which transport facilities creep
forward in the wake of our advanc-
ing line is a marvel of organisation.
To-day broad gauge trains are carry-
ing troops and stores into places
which, a week ago, were in enemy
occupation."
BRITISH CASUALTIES LIGHT.
Considering the extent and impor-
tance of the operations the casualties
have been very light. Some few
units undoubtedly had considerable
losses, but taking our achievements
in the past as a standard, it can
truthfully be said that the toll of
victory has been very light; more-
over, a great proportion of the casu-
alties are clean bullet wounds caused
mainly by machine-gun fire.
The Germans at Mont St. Quentin
and Feuillicourt surrendered freely,
at least a thousand being captured.
The victory was complete by eight
o'clock in the morning, the Austrians
breakfasting on the ground
won.

**FRENCH TRIBUTE TO BRITISH
ARTILLERY.**
London, Sept. 1.
French experts pay a tribute to
the smartness of the British artillery
in bringing up heavy guns over ap-
proaching country and entering into
action in old German positions with
amazing rapidity.
(Continued on Page 5.)

We progressed towards
Transloy and cleared out the ene-
my at night from Longatte and Ecou-
st. Mein, taking 100 prisoners.
We captured 50 prisoners north of
the Arras-Cambrai road in a success-
ful minor operation east of Haucourt.
In the Lys sector our advance con-
tinues. "We crossed the Lawe river
and are nearing the La Bassée-
Estaires road."

BATTLE IN AIR.
**BRITISH AVIATORS BRING
DOWN 17 MACHINES.**
London, Aug. 31.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reporting on aviation, says:—
We destroyed twelve enemy aero-
planes and drove down five out of
control. Four British machines are
missing.
We dropped 25 tons of bombs on
Bruges docks, the Zebrugge and
being heavily attacked, besides a
number of selected targets in the
battle zone.
The Air Ministry reports:—
Our aeroplanes on the night of the
30th attacked the aerodrome at
Boulay, and also bombed another
aerodrome. Very good results were
secured and a fire was started in the
Boulay aerodrome.
Ten tons of bombs were dropped.
One British machine is missing.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.
ARE you subject to attacks of diar-
rhea? Keep absolutely quiet for
a few days, rest in bed if possible, be
careful of your diet and take Chamber-
lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This
medicine has cured cases of chronic
diarrhea that physicians have failed to
cure and it will cure you. For sale by all
Chemists and Druggists.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE
DOLLAR (\$1.-) per Share for
1918 will be payable on
THURSDAY, the 10th August 1919.
Shareholders are requested to apply for
Dividend Warrants at the Company's
Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from
SATURDAY, the 13th August 1919 to
THURSDAY, the 10th August 1919.
Both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, July 30, 1919.

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
AN EXTRAORDINARY GEN-
ERAL MEETING OF THE CHINA-
BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held
at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON
& CO., 40, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of September,
1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon,
when the proposed Resolutions will be
proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

(1) To consider, and if thought fit,
approve the draft new Articles
which will be submitted to the
Meeting.

And in the event of the approval
thereof with or without modifica-
tion.

(2) To consider, and if thought fit,
to pass an Extraordinary Resolution
to the effect:—That the new Ar-
ticles already approved by this
Meeting and for the purpose of
identification thereof submitted
by the Chairman thereof, be and
the same are hereby approved,
and that such Articles be and they
are hereby adopted as the Articles
of the Company to the exclusion
of and in substitution for all the
existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be
passed by the required majority they
shall be submitted for confirmation as
Special Resolutions to a Second Ex-
traordinary Meeting which will be sub-
sequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to
may be inspected by any shareholder of
the said Company at the Company's
Office in Hongkong, or at the Office of
Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master,
(the Company's Solicitors) at Prince's
Building, Victoria, at any time
between the hours of 10 a.m.
and 4 p.m.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1919.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

TO RENT for six months from 1st
October 1919, with six or more
rooms, on either level of the block.
Furnished or unfurnished—latter
preferred.

Address: MANAGER'S OFFICE,
P. O. Box No. 88,
Hongkong, Aug. 27, 1919.

ST. HILDA'S GIRLS' SCHOOL,
CANTON.
East Parade Ground.

SCHOOL RE-QUEENS (D.V.) Septem-
ber 1919. Entrance examinations
September 16th. Chinese Course, eleven
years; English Course, thirteen years.
Boarders' Fees: Sixty to One hundred
and eighty dollars per annum.
Principal: MISS BENDELAKE,
M.A., D.E.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Telephone 229 150

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
HONGKONG BRANCH
67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE
in Far East
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma
at
Panama-Pacific
International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
All sorts of
Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

JAPANESE MAKERS.
Every kind of Footwear

MADE
TO
ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,
PRUDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 401.
Hongkong, March 20, 1919.

THE CIGARETTE
OF DISTINCTION

ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CON-
NOISSEUR TO STAND ALONE FOR
PURITY AND CHARM OF FLAVOUR

CAPSTAN
NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

Sold by
ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

PACKETS
OF
10's

TINS
OF
50's

Capstan Cigarettes are now sold
in the following Packings:—

Packets of 10,

Packets of 20,

Air-tight tins of 50, also

MAGNUMS in Air-tight tins of 50.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

AIRMEN'S TRICKS.

It is difficult to think of anything that
one cannot do now on certain types of
modern aeroplanes.

Learning the loop is probably the first
lesson of "aerobatics." It is also one of the
most difficult tricks which a pilot can perform
and in some cases of machine very little ability
is needed, as owing to the particular design the
aeroplane will practically loop itself, provided the
pilot has sufficient confidence in them.

"Before the present-day airman does his
first loop he is taken up in an aeroplane fitted with two sets of controls,
and his instructor trains him to several loops so that he can get ac-
customed to the sensation and also notice exactly how the controls are manipulated. He is then allowed to do the loop him-
self, the instructor still being in the machine to prevent accidents, and finally he goes solo for his first independent loop."

Not so very long ago pilots had to do their first loop without any very definite lesson on the matter. The trick was then considered dangerous. In fact, there is the story of a Russian military aviator who, after his first loop, was put into the guard-house for "audacious flying."

Another trick, now becoming very common, is the "spinning nose dive." It can be done from two or three thousand feet. The aeroplane is made to dive nose down towards the earth, and is spun round and round on its axis until the pilot desires to flatten out and fly level again. He should not flatten out at less than about a thousand feet from the ground.

What is known as the "tail slide" is accomplished by climbing the machine nearly straight up into the air and switching off the engine. The machine will then fall back toward the ground until it is in a curved path until it is level, when the engine can be switched on again.

To "roll" is to turn the machine or roll it over sideways while it is flying. The pilot does not remain upside down when he has completed half the "roll," but continues "rolling" until the craft is flying level again. It is practically a sideways loop. In "cart-wheeling," another simple trick, the pilot stands his machine on its tail and by certain movements of his controls makes it drop sideways or cartwheel fashion, so that as its nose falls the craft comes out in the opposite direction to that in which it was flying originally.

"Horse rearing" is a very common stunt among very young aviators with very limited experience. As their knowledge of flying increases they become aware of the risks to themselves and to the public, and then limit their low flying to the open country, where they can "jump" hedges, trees, and the like without unnecessary risks to other people. They must have practice, but it is unwise to get it by "stunting" almost in the street and in the gardens of houses. Sudden engine failure might mean death not only to the pilot but to his numbers.

JAPAN AND ENGLAND

ALLIANCE NEVER SO STRONG.

Viscount (China), the Japanese Ambassador, who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Sheffield University on the 29th June, said, after the honour had been conferred on him—

The ties of friendship and good-will between this country and his had never been so strong or so cordial as they were that day. Confirmation of this was surely to be found in the telegrams regarding the visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught to Japan. The enthusiasm of the welcome given to the Prince was not a flimsy ebullition of a passing mood, but the spontaneous expression of the deep-rooted conviction and sentiment in the heart of Japan, the fruit of long intercourse. The most important and brightest part of the history of Japan's foreign relations with Great Britain, the most recent of which was the exposure of a common cause in the present world conflict. Only the Japanese could fully appreciate the importance attached to the question of the treaty with England. To them it counted nothing less than national emancipation. The old treaties of Japan with foreign Powers were concluded while the nation was still in a state of torpor from the long slumber of seclusion, and were signed under circumstances almost amounting to duress. No wonder they were defective in safeguarding the country's interests; indeed, they deprived Japan of the essential attributes of a sovereign State. In 1894 British diplomacy, with wise discernment and inherent force, gave her whole-hearted recognition to the claims of Japan. At the close of the war, a certain group of Englishmen, who were not to the Japan.

Government so-called friendly advice in regard to the peace treaty. From these counsels Great Britain was conspicuously absent, or rather she dissociated herself from schemes in which one could easily recognise the hall-mark of Potsdam. These wise proceedings of Great Britain paved the way for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, some of the mutual benefits of which were well known, others not yet ripe for disclosure.

"That alliance has now lived for over sixteen years," said his Excellency, "and has given, and is giving to-day, every sign of long life. It has been tried in times of peace and it has never been found wanting under the severest tests. At the outbreak of the war Japan took steps to protect British interests in the Far East against the menace of German belligerent action. Thus did she prove her fidelity, and thus did she discharge the obligation contemplated in the treaty of alliance. And whether in actual warfare or in political and economic action I can say this: as Japan has done in the past, so will she continue to do in the future—cheerfully, possibly in an ever-increasing degree, according to the further development of the situation may dictate. In other words, Japan has done and will continue to do her best and her utmost, ever convinced of the righteousness of our common cause, and with every confidence in its ultimate triumph. (Cheers.) And after the present war is over, whatever course of events may be on the lap of the gods the world may count on the two island empires remaining in an alliance whose authority will have been enormously strengthened and sanctified by the approval in common of a great and noble cause." (Cheers.)

COUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough," but you stop it while it is only a cough.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIC
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.
BOTTLED BY THE MANUFACTURER.
PRICES: 6/6 and 12/6.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers

High Class English Jewellery

MACARONI, PASTE STARS,
EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 49, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1239.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3385.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

CHANDLER
HUDSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS



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MOTOR
CYCLES

TELEPHONE 482.

COME AND INSPECT.

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

The Wing On Co. 永安有限公司

辦環球貨品



八九一號

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS

Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong

Address: DES VOEUX ROAD AND CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone Nos. 196 & 198

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ALKALIES

JUST ARRIVED BIG SHIPMENT INCLUDING
AMERICAN CAUSTIC SODA 75% solid. In iron drums each containing about 700 lbs.

ENGLISH MURIATE OF AMMONIA (sal-ammoniac) No. 1 quality: Fine white (powder) 98.5% Ammonium Chloride. No. 2 quality: Fine white (powder) 93.5% Ammonium Chloride.

ENGLISH SODA ASH 58% dense. In gunny bags or barrels.

ENGLISH SILICATE OF SODA 175 T.W. In barrels each containing about 800 lbs.

Must be disposed of. Prices Reasonable.

SHING KEE CO., SODA MERCHANTS,

32, Des Voeux Road West, Hongkong.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.
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Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.P.O. Fifth Edition. Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watt's.

Dock Owners Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON

Telephone No. K. 23.

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF WHARF (BLOCKS)	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER TIDE (FEET)	RISE OF TIDE (FEET)	SPRINGS (FEET)	WRECK (FEET)
WILSON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	100	10	7.5	4.5	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	100	10	7.5	4.5	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	100	10	7.5	4.5	
Prince's Dock, No. 1, Kowloon	100	100	10	7.5	4.5	
Prince's Dock, No. 2, Kowloon	100	100	10	7.5	4.5	
TAI-KOK-TRUST						
Compass Point Dock	100	100	10	7.5	4.5	
ABERDEEN						
Hoppe Dock	100	100	10	7.5	4.5	
Lancet Dock	100	100	10	7.5	4.5	

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Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

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Cannot be excelled with dinner or
fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

Can always be had.

We supply Junket, Tablet on
application.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL ELECTRIC TRAM, PANS, ELEVATORS,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373
TELEGRAMS: "AUGUST."
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Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

44, Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone No. 297.

We guarantee the quality of our
bread and cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials
in their manufacture.

"REGAL"

RECORDS.

Another Little Dink
If you were the only Girl.

A Broken Doll
Keep the Little Boiling Mary.

They didn't believe me
They had to swim back to the
Shore.

A Perfect Day
Somewhere a Voice.

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(The Mistris) Parade.

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Tel. 1322.

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For the treatment of all
cases of Rheumatism, Gout,
Sciatic Pain, Neuralgia, Migraine,
Headache, Stomachic Disturbance,
and all cases of chronic
inflammation.

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PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Office used
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A. B. & 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HONGKONG" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

TUESDAY,
the 3rd September, 1918, commencing at 9.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS MOUNTED AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c., AND AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—
Armchairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinners, Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkamen and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also
New Typewriters and Metal Baths and Encyclopaedia Britannica 29 vols. (Practically new.)
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 28, 1918. 709

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

TUESDAY,
the 3rd September, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,
Comprising:—
Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets and Bed Quilts, Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 28, 1918. 710

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

FRIDAY,
the 6th September, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

About 500 Dozens
ASSORTED GLASS WARE,
Comprising:—
Soda Tumblers, Tumblers, Sherry Glasses, Liqueur Glasses, &c., &c., &c.

Also
10 Cases MARGARINE and SUNDRY GOODS.
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 30, 1918. 714

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.
0 cents each
Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at
The China Mail, Ltd.,
10, Wyndham Street.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

BULLETCOURT CAPTURED BY BRITISH.

IMPORTANT PROGRESS MADE.

London, Aug. 30, 2.25 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—

Despite the destruction of river bridges our advanced troops crossed the Somme to the south and west of Peronne.

We have taken Clercy-sur-Somme and Comblès, capturing in this area over 200 prisoners and taking a few guns.

To the north of Bapaume, London and West Lancashire troops made important progress on Thursday afternoon, east of Seneffe River, capturing Bullecourt, and Hendecourt-les-Capricornes, with powerful trench systems, after hard fighting.

Between Hendecourt and the Arras-Cambrai Road the Canadians this morning delivered an attack which is reported to be developing favourably.

Astride the Scarpe English and Scottish Divisions continued to advance on Thursday afternoon and gained valuable ground in the direction of Eterpigny, Hamblain-les-Prés and Flouvain. We held the enemy and took a number of prisoners in these operations.

We continue to advance in the valleys of the Lawe and Lys rivers.

MORE POSITIONS TAKEN.

ENEMY STRONG POINTS PULVERISED.

London, Aug. 30.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Thursday night, says:—

The German counter-attacks were supported by heavily reinforced artillery. A German attack on Morchain, on the west bank of the Somme, was driven back after a furious struggle. The enemy resistance was particularly stiff in the region of Roy-le-Grand, Roy-le-Petit and Quigney, two kilometres from Nesle. Our artillery pulverised a number of enemy strong points. The two Rouys and Quigney fell in the evening, likewise Breuil, and Coven-

Further south, after fierce grenade fighting, the French entered Quenoy Wood.

After carrying Noyon, French infantry reached the southern slopes of Mont St. Simon, while some units crossed the Ailette and in conjunction with the Americans continue to press the enemy on Plateau Juvigny.

The enemy, knowing the vital value of these positions, is evidently prepared to defend them at all costs, throwing in his best troops available, including Guards.

BRITISH PENETRATE 2,000 YARDS.

BETWEEN BULLETCOURT AND THE SCARPE.

London, Aug. 30.

Reuter learns that the British resumed their advance this morning and penetrated another 2,000 yards on a seven-mile front between Bullecourt and the river Scarpe.

The line reached within a mile of the Drocourt-Queant switch-line, the nearest point to which is Riencourt-les-Capricornes.

DECEIVING THE GERMANS.

NEWS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

London, Aug. 30.

The following is another example of how the great retreat is being explained for "home consumption":—

The well-known military writer Captain von Salzmann, in the *Foxtrot-Zeitung* says: "We are drawing the enemy into a terrible wilderness in order to hold him upon given lines. His supply difficulties will, then be almost insurmountable. Marshal Foch has so far not produced that disaster in the German armies which is essential for breaking through. If we had the enormous human material Foch has, not only would we have been in Paris, but would have captured the world. A decision is approaching in which the justice of our cause must triumph."

GERMAN ANTIDOTE TO BRITISH TANK.

WOMEN AND GIRLS DEPORTED FROM GHEZ.

FORCED LABOUR BEHIND GERMAN FRONT.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30.

The *Katholieke Volk's Zitter* has noted with satisfaction that German tactics have found an antidote to the British "battering weapon"—the Tank. It calls the antidote "mobility."

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HARD FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT.

OPERATIONS PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY.

DETERMINED ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

London, Aug. 31, 12.20 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Our operations are proceeding satisfactorily east and north of Bapaume, despite increased resistance.

Hard fighting has taken place on the greater part of this front and the enemy has made a number of heavy counter-attacks.

We entered Riencourt-les-Bapaumes and Haucourt, where we actively engaged the enemy throughout the day.

We captured Fromcourt and Vaux Vauxcourt, securing prisoners, and reached the western outskirts of Beugny.

The enemy is still obstinately defending Ecoust St. Mein, though closely pressed by our troops, who took a number of prisoners.

Determined counter-attacks by strong forces at Bullecourt and Hendecourt compelled us to fall back to the western outskirts of these places, and to the German trench system between these villages, where our fire stopped the enemy's attacks.

The Canadians successfully attacked astride the Arras-Cambrai road and captured the enemy's defences between Hendecourt and Haucourt, capturing Haucourt and taking several hundreds of prisoners.

We maintained a vigorous pressure south of Bapaume and gained ground.

We also progressed east and north-east of Clercy, taking 300 prisoners. We are closely following the withdrawing enemy on the Lys sector. We have taken possession of Baillieux.

PROGRESS BY THE FRENCH.

DESPERATE FIGHTING NEAR NOYON.

London, Aug. 31, 2.50 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—

We threw back to the eastern bank of the Canal-du-Nord the remaining enemy detachments and captured Catigny and Semaize.

Following up the advance, we crossed the Canal at two points before Catigny and Beauregard, capturing Chevilly and Hill 60, and reaching Geny.

Further south there was desperate fighting in the region north and east of Noyon. We held Flupphincourt and Mount St. Simon.

SEVERAL ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

FRENCH GAINS CONSOLIDATED.

London, Aug. 30, 4.20 p.m.

A French communiqué states:—

On the Somme and in the region of the Canal-du-Nord there was no change at night.

Between the Ailette and the Scarpe we repulsed several enemy counter-attacks east of Pusly, and maintained our gains.

On the Vesle and in Champagne enemy raids were without result. There is calm elsewhere.

A VICTORIOUS WEEK.

ZOUAVES AND ALGERIANS HELP IN TAKING OF NOYON.

Paris, Aug. 30.

While the British troops have captured Bapaume, Comblès and the left bank of the Somme, the French have continued their advance.

We have just lived a victorious week.

North of the channel now traversed, the Germans are no longer in Noyon.

Day before yesterday in the evening General Humbert's Division, composed of Zouaves and Algerians, encircled the town and entered it after one of the fiercest fights of the war against the German troops.

We pushed forward, capturing the nearest villages and advancing to the north towards Ham, and north-east parallel with the Chauxy road.

But at the same time General Mangin was again moving. He crossed the Oise near Pont l'Évêque, establishing contact with General Humbert and crossing the Ailette to the north between the Oise and Copcy, and reaching the lower part of the forest of Copcy and repulsing the German counter-attacks. The Somme Canal attacks near the Somme Canal.

GERMAN REPORTS.

London, Aug. 31, 12.30 a.m.

A wireless German official report states:—

After bitter fighting we re-captured Riencourt and the eastern part of Bullecourt.

We shifted our defence to the line running east of Bapaume to the north-west of Peronne.

The French obtained a foothold on the east bank of the Ailette, west of Frombry.

A French and American attack between Pont St. Mirl and Chauvigny severely failed.

A German evening official report states:—

Great English attacks on a wide front to the south-east of Arras failed.

FIGHTING IN SUBURBS OF PERONNE.

BATTLE PROGRESSING EXCELLENTLY.

Paris, Aug. 30.

Consequent on the British capture of Comblès and Clercy-sur-Somme, the battle is progressing excellently. The British hold all the defences at Peronne.

The newspaper *Heure* reports that fighting is occurring in the suburbs of Peronne, where the British are attacking in force.

IMPORTANT STRATEGIC GAINS.

GAINED BY GENERALS HUMBERT AND MANGIN.

London, Aug. 31.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Friday afternoon, says:—

This morning highly important and strategic gains were made by both General Humbert's and General Mangin's Armies. To the north the French crossed an unfinished canal and occupied Chevilly on the hill overlooking the Mere valley and part of Geny, in the hills two miles north of Noyon.

Subsequent to yesterday's capture of Noyon, there was heavy fighting north of the city around the old cavalry barracks, in which the Germans fortified themselves, and which had to be carried by means of grenades.

Yesterday afternoon the enemy tried to re-enter Noyon, but was repulsed and the French developed a success by the evening, and reached the foot of Mont St. Simon, forming the western limit of the great ridge overlooking the Oise and protecting the enemy's right.

BRITISH HOLD ON SOMME REGION EXTENDED.

COMPLETE BATTERY CAPTURED.

London, Aug. 30.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this morning, says:—

We extended our hold to the west bank of the Somme along practically the whole line of our advance.

The Germans brought up fresh batteries, but were not prepared to risk their artillery over much.

We captured a complete battery and also 200 prisoners at Comblès and one 15-millimetre howitzer and four field-guns at Maurepas.

HINDENBURG LINE PENETRATED.

BRITISH NEAR PERONNE.

London, Aug. 30.

Reuter learns that Baillieux has been captured, and also Nootelboom, three miles to the south.

The Hindenburg line south of Bullecourt was crossed by the French.

South of the Somme we progressed and held all the high ground between Leury and Soissons. We captured Hill 139 immediately east of Chavigny. British outposts are reported close to Peronne. We have reached a point immediately north of Eterpigny and are also north of Baches.

We hold Fromcourt, three miles east of Bapaume. We hold Vaux Vauxcourt and also Vauxcourt.

The Germans held Morval, Beaumont and Ecoust St. Mein.

From Bullecourt the line runs to Hindcourt and Haucourt, thence east of Lannoyville, east of Pelves and west of Flouvain. The whole of the Greenhill Hill is in our hands.

Baillieux, which the Germans evacuated, is in the Armentieres sector.

The enemy holds Mont-de-Lille, south-east of Baillieux.

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BRITISH AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

21 MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

London, Aug. 30.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—

We destroyed 11 hostile machines and drove down 10 out of control. Nine British machines are missing.

We dropped 104 tons of bombs on various targets, including Bruges, docks and many railway connections beyond the battle zone.

The weather prevented night flying.

London, Aug. 30.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—

road, which is most important as it is the gateway to Chemin-des-Dames. The Arras-Rheims front, which on July 15th extended to 270 kilometres, since the reduction of the German salients. However, General von Ludendorff failed to again collect the necessary reserves against surprise attacks which he fears. His retreat still continues necessarily.—*Haras Agency.*

AMAZING BATTLE SCENE.

ENEMY DEMORALISATION IN SOME PLACES.

London, Aug. 25.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—

We have reached a most dramatic era in the war. Yet, despite our successes, we ought at present to temper our optimism with caution.

Since yesterday morning the enemy has disintegrated over a considerable zone on the Somme battle-field. In some places groups of Germans were wandering about, seeking an opportunity to surrender, and the present degree of enemy demoralisation at certain places is the greatest factor in the present situation. Yesterday the enemy cracked up in the neighbourhood of Thiépval ridge, but we must prepare for their recovery on a strong line of resistance. The battle-field scene was amazing.

THE SIBERIAN OFFENSIVE.

ALLIES ADVANCE ON USSARI FRONT, HELD UP.

Tientsin, Aug. 30.

The Allies on the USSari front advanced to the Uryaya River, where they were held up owing to the enemy destroying bridges.

NEUTRAL PROTEST TO SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

AGAINST MASS ARRESTS OF OFFICERS.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30.

A message from Kiev states that neutral representatives have notified the Soviet Government protesting against the mass arrests of officers at Moscow and Petrograd and threatening to rescind the right of sanctuary for Bolshevik representatives abroad.

JAPANESE EMBASSY LEAVE MOSCOW.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30.

The Japanese Consul-General and members of the Embassy have left Moscow, they being the last Entente representatives in the city.

The Bolshevik Government has ordered their journey to Japan to be facilitated.

AIR-RAIDS INTO GERMANY.

DRASTIC MORAL EFFECT ON GERMANS.

190 RAIDS ON ZEEBRUGGE, BRUGES AND OSTEND.

London, Aug. 30.

The Press Bureau states:—

The details of the week's air activity show that over 200 tons of bombs were dropped on the enemy's organisations in the battle area alone. We also raided Germany seventeen times and constantly raided the Belgian coastal area. Some places were visited thrice in a single day, notwithstanding that these places were the most strongly fortified in Europe.

During the past three months we conducted 199 raids on Zeebrugge, Bruges and Ostend. A recent raid on Maubeuge, when the British flew level to the houseposts, had a drastic moral effect and temporarily paralysed the German defences.

ENTIRE STREETS DEVASTATED AT MANNHEIM.

COBLENZ ANILINE WORKS UTTERLY DESTROYED.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30.

Travellers from Germany state that 40 persons were killed in Cologne and entire streets devastated at Mannheim and the aniline works at Bingen and Coblenz utterly destroyed in the latest air-raids.

BRITISH AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

21 MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

London, Aug. 30.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—

BY APPOINTMENT

PYERIS

REGISTERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price. Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing. Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring. There shallow draughts intoxicate the Brain And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ARRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS
Telephone 436.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto carried on at Nos. 5 and 6 Reconsolidated Arcade of dealing in Sporting Arms and Ammunition under the style or firm name of WILLIAM SCHMIDT & COMPANY will in future be carried on by the undersigned under the style or firm name of "THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE."

HENRIETTA BRANCH.

Proprietor.

Hongkong, Sept. 2, 1918.

715

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

FIRST DAY OF TERM, FRIDAY, September 6th.
Candidates for Admission should attend at 9 A.M. on THURSDAY, Sept. 5th.
Prospectus and Information may be obtained from

THE HEADMASTER.

Hongkong, Sept. 2, 1918.

716

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

DURING the School Year 1918-1919 beginning on MONDAY, 9th September, Classes 5, 7 and 8 will be taught in the new Building, Robinson Road, and Classes 5-1 in the new premises, Kennedy Road, which will also be the residence of the Teachers and Boarders.

BR. AIMAR.

Director.

Hongkong, Sept. 2, 1918.

717

PLANTING
PAKRO SEEDTAPE

is very simple matter: Make a shallow trench, lay the tape in it, as you walk along; wet the tape thoroughly, cover lightly. That is all there is to it, except gathering the luscious vegetable and handsome flowers a short time after.

GRACA & CO.,

DEALERS IN
Flower and Vegetable Seeds,
Postage Stamps, etc.
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
HONGKONG.

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UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.,

26, Des Voeux Road Central.

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FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880).

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THE NEWS

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for private concerns to work at a loss. Few of them have large available reserves, fewer will use such reserves to pay wages for work which has ceased to have any value. In a week or two, thousands may be out of work. Who will feed them and keep them disciplined? We do not know what the Government of the greatest rubber-producing country in the world contemplates doing in the matter, but it is very evident that a serious slump in the rubber industry of the Malay States has set in and that all the circumstances point to the necessity of Government Control of the industry while the present circumstances endure, in order to protect this great industry in Malaya from being permanently crippled.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

No case of communicable disease was reported in the Colony for the 24 hours ended on August 31.

By order of the Chinese authorities the Peking Evening Journal has been closed down. The reason given was that it was a German organ, though having a Chinese editor.

At the meeting of the Federal Council at Kuala Kangsar recently among the many Bills passed was one legalising lotteries held for war purposes, entitled the War Funds Bill.

A writer in a Shanghai paper who says he has "travelled and eaten in no less than five countries," says he has never encountered elsewhere "such abominable food as is forced on the submissive public of Shanghai." Some day, he says the diners-out at Shanghai will rise in rebellion.

Mr. Victor Gensburger, one of the young men concerned in the baseball scandal at Shanghai, has volunteered for active service with the French. Mr. Gensburger is an Alsatian. He has been found to be physically fit for military duties, and it is stated that he is anxious to go with the next batch to join the French Colours. The other men concerned in the scandal have been publicly advised in the *N. C. Daily News* and the *Shanghai Gazette* to take the same course.

A third German, one Robert Frank, has now been arrested in connection with an armed robbery in Shanghai in which \$3,200 were stolen. The two other suspects now in custody are C. Krausch and Carl Lindow. Krausch was thought to be a German, but now claims American citizenship, and says he is Charles Nelson and was formerly on the U.S.S. *Oregon* when in the U.S. Navy. When brought before the Mixed Court his case was remanded for hearing before the American Assessor. C. Lindow, the first to be arrested, was found near the scene of the robbery on the evening of August 19 and was recognized by the Chinese, whose shop was robbed, as one of the men who participated in the robbery. Lindow was in possession of a loaded revolver when arrested.

THE ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND DRAWING.

The sale of tickets for this Drawing has now been opened at the Chartered Bank. It will be observed that the Society proposes a distribution of prizes which is a departure from the usual practice, and we believe it will be generally welcomed. The first prize in the event of all the tickets being disposed of will be \$25,000, but instead of the usual second and third, there will be next to the first prize five of \$10,000 and the rest in a descending scale totalling about \$20,000. Fifty per cent. of the total subscribed is to be given to War Charities. This, we believe, is a larger percentage than any similar drawing in the East has provided for, but the prizes, we believe, will be found sufficiently large to make a successful appeal to the public. The Prospectus will be found set forth in our advertisement columns, and we are sure the public will do its best to make the effort a success. The great battles now raging will tell their tale in greatly increased casualty lists taxing the resources of all War Charities to the utmost, and every effort made to increase these resources demands the utmost support of the public whose cause the allied armies are fighting.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE NORTH.

(The "Chinese Mail" Service.)

PEKING, Aug. 31.

Parliament at a joint session today decided to elect the President of the Republic on the 4th inst. and the Vice-President on the 5th.

LATER.

Parliament has positively selected Chu Sai Chong as the most suitable candidate for the Presidency and Tiao Kun for the Vice-Presidency.

Tiao Ki Sui (the Premier) has circulated a telegram tendering his resignation and explaining his reasons. His resignation of the office is possible.

Acting President Feng Kuo Chang is circulating a telegram to-day again explaining his attitude. His family have already left for their native home.

LATER.

Tiao Ki Sui, in his circular telegram says, that in common with the President, he desires to see peace and unity restored in the country, but as the commanders at the front will not obey orders it is useless for him to continue holding the reins of Government any longer. Moreover, the Presidential election is about to take place and it is his wish to resign immediately, but in order to maintain peace and order in the different provinces he will continue to assume the responsibilities of the office for the time being.

Ng Pui Foo has telegraphed to the Government that all the Southern leaders approve his advocacy of peace. The Premier, however, says he will ignore all further telegrams from Ng Pui Foo, and rely on Tiao Kwan to control him.

Owing to the new developments all important personages are going to Peking for a conference.

It is reported that General Tiao Kwan will proceed south to-day. The Government has instructed the Anhui troops in Kiangse to advance against the enemy in order to remove the acute situation existing in Fukien but, Nui Sui Chung has replied that the Anhui troops will make no move until the question concerning Ng Pui Foo has been settled.

THE MAGISTRACY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF METAL.

A Chinese was charged in Mr. Wolfe's Court with being in unlawful possession of 60 lbs. of metal.

Defendant described himself as a marine hawk, and said he had been ten years in Hongkong.

He was fined \$10 or 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A YOUTHFUL OFFENDER.

A young boy, aged 15, was charged with snatching a jacket, the property of a seamstress.

The complainant said that while she was putting her child off to sleep, defendant came and picked up the jacket which was by her side and carried it away.

Defendant said another man had asked him to do so. The man, who was present in Court, denied the allegation.

His Worship enquired of defendant whether he would throw himself into the harbour if he was requested to do so.

His Worship ordered the boy twelve strokes with a light cane and detention for 24 hours.

ENEMY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Sir Frederick Hall, who has an intimate knowledge of the German business in Britain before the war, urges the importance of legislation against the German insurance companies, who acted as spies and secured valuable information concerning British markets. Though competition from the English companies was such that the Germans had to be content with re-insurance, the subtlety of their penetration methods was apparent from the fact that they specialised in marine re-insurance, thus keeping abreast of the latest developments and movements of British shipping. One big German parent company owns thirty marine insurance companies operating in Germany. It is imperative, Sir Frederick Hall urges, that Great Britain should adopt the same policy as announced regarding enemy banks and legislate with a view to absolutely prohibiting German insurance companies.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

This remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough. It has been a favourite with mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PORTUGUESE AND THE POLICE RESERVE.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

SIR,—In the course of an address on the occasion of a farewell presentation at the Police Reserve Club, Mr. F. C. Jenkin D.S.P. (R.), is reported to have committed himself to the following statement:—"There was another class of person in the Colony who during this war had an opportunity to serve the Government—he referred to the members of the Portuguese and other races—yet had not done so. They were people who were earning their living in this Colony and were enjoying its hospitality and protection, and yet they refrained from giving five minutes of their time to the service of the Colony and from taking a share with their comrades who had been in the force all these years."

With the members of the "other races" I am not at all concerned; they are capable of taking up the cudgels in their own behalf. But as regards the reference to the Portuguese, I think it is about time that an emphatic protest be lodged in the public Press against the insinuations and aspersions from time to time cast against the little understood and much maligned section of the community of which I form part.

It is difficult of explanation that one of Mr. Jenkin's professional avocations and holding the position of prominence which he "enjoys" in this Colony should have delivered himself of public utterances with so little sense of responsibility and of the harm which his insinuation is calculated to inflict on those against whom his allegations are directed. Before committing himself to the damaging statement now so unadvisedly upon Mr. Jenkin owed it as a public duty to make sure of his facts, or else he laid himself open to a charge of lamentable ignorance which it is difficult to believe in one of Mr. Jenkin's position and responsibility.

It is a matter of common knowledge that, in case of his published despatches to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor of Hongkong mentioned the services offered by members of the Portuguese Community through the Portuguese Consul in Hongkong to the Government of the Colony. That offer though gratefully recognized was not accepted by the British Government. Regarding that other section of the Portuguese Community who own allegiance to his Majesty King George the vast majority—probably not less than from 80 to 90 per cent.—belong either to the Police Reserve, or the local Defence Corps of the Colony. Those not serving in either, for the most part, are either under some physical disability or are over age.

The Portuguese earn their living and enjoy the hospitality of the Colony not on sufferance, but by virtue of reciprocal rights and privileges enjoyed by the subjects of the two countries—Great Britain and Portugal—between whom treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation exist. Mr. Jenkin, be charitable and bear in mind also that there are a considerably greater number of your own nationals now enjoying the hospitality of the Portuguese Government, not alone in Portugal but in her Colonies and dependencies where they are also very well received as they should be, and are earning their living besides providing a comfortable competence for the future. Can you cite any example of their serving in the Municipal Force or any branch of the Defence Corps of the Portuguese Government?

Yours faithfully,

B.

Hongkong, August 31st, 1918.

THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY

AND ITS WAR SERVICE

TO THE COLONY.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to the fact that the remarks made by me on the occasion of the presentation to a Company Sergeant Major of the Police Reserve would probably lead your readers in the Coast Ports and elsewhere to the conclusion that in Hongkong the Portuguese residents had done nothing in the nature of War Service for the Colony.

The true position is, of course, that well over one-third of total police duties performed by the Auxiliary Police in this Colony are carried out by the Portuguese Community, which is by far the strongest unit in the Police Reserve Force. There is also a large number of Portuguese serving in the Defence Corps. There is no question, therefore, of the undoubted loyalty and proper sense of citizenship of this section of the community.

My remarks were addressed to those Portuguese, Eurasians and others of British nationality who still refuse, and take pride in so doing, to give any service to the Colony. Their number is not inconsiderable, and many of them are fit and suitable. I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. C. JENKIN.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW YORK.

WHY COL. ROOSEVELT WILL NOT STAND.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will not be a candidate for or in no circumstance accept the nomination for the Governorship of New York. He made the announcement in the following telegram:—

Hon. Morton E. Lewis, Attorney General, Albany, N.Y.

"Dear Mr. Lewis—I am very genuinely touched by the spirit of your request, and I need hardly say how much I appreciate the honour you do me. But I cannot be a candidate for, nor accept the nomination for Governor of New York."

"The position of Governor in any State, and especially in this great and most populous State, is one of the very highest consequence, and there is no man in the United States who ought not to feel honoured to have the chance of filling it. But the duties of the place are not only of the highest importance, but also are very exacting and onerous, and demand all of any man's time and energy, and whoever occupies the place should devote himself wholeheartedly to the work, and, therefore, his heart and soul and brain should be wholly absorbed in the work."

"This was true of me twenty years ago when I became Governor of New York. It is not and cannot be true of me now. For the last four years my whole being has been absorbed in the consideration of the tremendous problems, national and international, raised by the world war. I have thought of them and dwelt on them in my mind to the exclusion of all other subjects. I could not turn from them with any heart, and there is no evidence worth the name that the children of this generation will suffer from the fact that their male parents have shed their blood or sacrificed limbs in the cause of their country."

"As regards war mutilations, the answer is also in the negative—they cannot be transmitted. In those cases above, which apparently favour the suggestion that the parents may transmit certain characteristics to their children, the reason is that the germ cell is primarily affected and has, so to speak, ineffaceable characters stamped upon it. Such a condition cannot be brought about by mutilations of outlying parts of the body, and there is no evidence worth the name that the children of this generation will suffer from the fact that their male parents have shed their blood or sacrificed limbs in the cause of their country."

"My soul is for the men who are fighting in this war, my mind dwells continually on the problems of the war, on the international problems of peace on the one hand, and on the war, and on the tremendous national problems, social and industrial, with which we shall be faced after the war is ended."

"This being so, the very act of my intense appreciation of the magnitude of the New York State interests with which the Governor of New York State must deal forbids me undertaking a task to which I could not bring the whole of whatever strength and thought and ability I possess."

Again assuring you of my deep appreciation, and with very real regret, I am,

Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

GERMANY'S THREATS.

AMERICA AND REPRISALS.

Much attention is being devoted by the American newspaper Press to the suggestion of Mr. Gerard, the former Ambassador, that reprisals in kind as regards the treatment of prisoners are alone appreciated by the German mind. It is clear that the United States must exact an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, and that anything less would be construed by the enemy not as chivalry but as weakness and fear.

American, informed by the accounts of the treatment of prisoners, are in the right mood to adopt reprisals in kind should any Americans be abused during captivity. Mr. Gerard's advice was apropos of the Germans' recent expropriation of the Kaiser's favourite keyhole specialist, was not released from internment by the United States. Mr. Gerard told how von Rintelen came to him in Berlin with a letter from the German Foreign Office, and asked for a safe conduct to America, that he might engage in charitable work on behalf of Belgium. Mr. Gerard said:

"He gave me his word of honour that his mission was one of mercy, but I had a little faith in his professions that I did not even transmit his request to Washington. Von Rintelen came here later, on a forged passport, and everybody knows the kind of charitable work he was doing up to the time he was lodged in Atlanta Jail. He abused our hospitality by blowing up munition plants and bridges, and killing our workers, and we were all proud over Secretary Lansing's answer to the demand that this man should be released. The German Chancellor once said that all his country wanted was a place in the sun, but when this country finishes with Germany it will have a place which will be far warmer than the sun."

(Laughter and cheers.)

Word has been received to the effect that Commander C. A. G. Roberts, R.N.R., formerly of the China Navigation Co., Shanghai Tug Co., who joined the Navy immediately after the outbreak of war, has been awarded the D.S.O. for services rendered in the Mediterranean.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, COLIC, AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure it in most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TRY Chamberlain's Tablets when you are constipated. You are certain to be much pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant to swallow. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

ARE WAR MUTILATIONS TRANSMISSIBLE?

A contributor to the Shanghai Mercury writes:—

A great number of women who have married, or will marry, soldiers suffering from mutilations received in the war are asking: "Do my children run any risk of hereditary mutilation? Will they be born physically perfect or can they be born like their father?" An answer to this question will obviate much uneasiness and mental suffering.

There is abundance of evidence that certain characteristics of the parents can be transmitted to the offspring. It is a matter of everyday observation that children resemble their parents in facial appearance, stature, and build. The hereditary nature of the lip has been transmitted by the males of the race for centuries, despite their alliance with women of very varied descent. The tendency to obesity is very commonly inherited.

As regards actual deformities and abnormalities, that common deformity of the face constituting hare lip is definitely transmissible, as are abnormalities of the blood-vascular system and the skeleton. As instances of the latter may be mentioned narrowing of the pulmonary artery and increase in the number of fingers and toes. That pronounced tendency to bleed, which constitutes the disease of hemophilia, is essentially hereditary.

If there is much evidence to show that such parental characteristics can be transmitted, what can be said of the possibility of transmitting war mutilations?

Before answering this question let us look at the case of other acquired deformities not resulting from wounds or conservative war surgery. Is there any evidence that they can be transmitted? In the Chinese Empire it is customary so to mutilate the feet of the children that a considerable deformity results. Nevertheless the deformity has to be produced in each generation afresh, or it is never transmitted. The same must be said of those mutilations which are carried out generation after generation by certain races from religious motives or from custom. They have to be repeated upon each individual all through the ages.

As regards war mutilations, the answer is also in the negative—they cannot be transmitted. In those cases above, which apparently favour the suggestion that the parents may transmit certain characteristics to their children, the reason is that the germ cell is primarily affected and has, so to speak, ineffaceable characters stamped upon it. Such a condition cannot be brought about by mutilations of outlying parts of the body, and there is no evidence worth the name that the children of this generation will suffer from the fact that their male parents have shed their blood or sacrificed limbs in the cause of their country."

THE AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, August 25.

The War Department has announced that the total casualties in the Army since the entrance of America into the war to date total \$24,444, divided as follows:—

Killed in action, including 291 lost at sea	4,512
Died of wounds	1,260
Died of disease	1,894
Died of accident or other causes	715
Wounded in action	19,479
Missing in action including prisoners	2,157
The total casualties in the Marine Corps have been 2,901 since the beginning of the war, divided as follows:—	
Officers dead	34
Officers missing	59
Enlisted men, dead	32
Enlisted men, wounded	1,561
In the hands of the enemy	6
Missing	60

BRITISH HOSPITALITY TO AMERICAN OFFICERS.

An American officer writes to the London Daily Mail:—

May 1, as the spokesman of many American officers in England, be permitted to say one word to dissipate the impression that there has been no hospitality on any large scale thus far. The exact contrary, of course, is the case. We have enjoyed beautiful hospitality on all hands. Practically all clubs in London and golf and country clubs without number have placed their facilities at our disposal. We have had more invitations to country houses for week-ends than we could possibly avail ourselves of. The American Officers' Club, in Leonfield House, Mayfair, has been our home for nearly nine months, and a splendid one. We should be happy, Sir, if you would allow us to make it known that British hospitality has already been vouchsafed us in the most open-handed manner, and that we are grateful for it in the highest degree.

A WELL-KNOWN ENTERTAINER

who recently returned from a tour in France received a letter from a soldier, who asked: "When are you coming out again to cheer us?" and concluded by saying: "We are chasing the Hun to hell." The latter word was deleted by the censor, and the following footnote was added: "All references to future movements of enemy troops strictly forbidden."

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT BATTLE RAGES.

EVERY FOOT OF GROUND CONTESTED.

London, Sept. 1, 8.50 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—The battle continues with extreme violence in the region of the Canal du Nord and north of Soissons. We progressed foot by foot, successively carrying stubbornly defended positions. Our offensive was carried out on the east bank of the Canal. The enemy's resistance was particularly violent in the village of Chilly, where the Germans twice recaptured it. It finally remained in our hands. We captured 200 prisoners. We enlarged our gains north of Haploire and Marlefont and carried on a battle on Juvigny and Chilly, and reached the western outskirts of Juvigny.

FRENCH CAPTURE ROUY-LE-PETIT AND LEURY.

1,500 PRISONERS TAKEN.

London, Sept. 1, 8.50 p.m.

A French communiqué states:—Operations continued at night. Our infantry detachments crossed the Somme Canal east of Epéroucourt. Further south we captured Rouy-le-Petit and took 250 prisoners. In the region north of Soissons we captured Leury and reduced several centres of resistance, which were strongly held by the enemy. We took 1,000 prisoners.

FRENCH TROOPS BEYOND NOYON.

SOISSONS BEING FREED.

Paris, Aug. 31.

After the capture of Noyon the French troops pushed on immediately beyond the town. No troops will remain there till the engineers have cleared all the internal machines. The Germans certainly placed there General von Ludendorff is still retreating everywhere, pressed by General Haploire between the Noyon and Ham and Noyon and Chilly roads. Despite the enemy's stubborn and violent resistance, General Mangin widened the threatening hideout near the village of Champs on the Ailette and crossed the road from Soissons to Compiègne, carrying his French and American corps west of Compiègne, near the Soissons-Lam road. Though the Germans brought there their finest units, including two divisions of the Imperial Guard, it is certain that they have no chance of succeeding. Soissons is becoming still more freed. It is probable that the Germans will not maintain an actual line.

THE AMERICAN FRONT.

AMERICANS CAPTURE JUVIGNY.

ENEMY TRENCHES PENETRATED.

London, Sept. 1, 8.50 a.m.

An American communiqué states:—North of the Aisne we took Juvigny by assault, taking 150 prisoners. In absence we raided successfully, penetrating enemy trenches and inflicting losses.

BRILLIANT OPERATIONS BY AMERICANS.

ALLIES CLOSING ON CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

London, Sept. 1.

The Americans carried out brilliant operations culminating in a pitched battle. The capture of Juvigny increased the German danger of being outflanked at Chemin-des-Dames, with disastrous consequences. The German Army is still clinging to the line of the Vesle. The Allies are now within sight of Chemin-des-Dames. The towers of Meuse are also visible.

GERMAN REPORTS.

London, Aug. 31, 8.10 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We recaptured Hendecourt and threw back the enemy on both sides of Bullecourt and beyond the western border of the village.

We recaptured Ecoust. French attacks between Liber Mont and north-east of Noyon were mostly brought to a standstill on the western bank of the Oise.

We recaptured Chilly.

The enemy captured Juvigny.

London, Sept. 1.

A wireless German evening official message states:—The English are following up our retirement at Kemmel, Baillieu, Neufbrigun and across the Lave.

The French attacked this afternoon on both sides of Noyon and between the Oise and the Aisne.

GERMAN REGIMENTS MUTINY.

REFUSE TO GO TO THE WEST.

Amsterdam, Aug. 31.

A Dutch newspaper reports that two German regiments from Russia refused to proceed to the Western Front. A hundred and thirty were shot.

Seven hundred guards at Munich refused and barricaded the barracks. They were finally obliged to surrender.

Thirty thousand of Krupp workers have been despatched to the front. The Rhine fortifications are being heavily strengthened.

THIRTEEN MILLION AMERICANS TO REGISTER.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PROCLAMATION.

Washington, Sept. 1.

Immediately after the signing of the Mun-Power Bill, President Wilson issued a Proclamation setting September 12th as the date of registration for all men between the ages of 18 and 45, who have not already registered or are not in the service of the United States Army and Navy.

It is estimated that 13,000,000 more will register although only those in good health, without dependents, will be taken.

President Wilson, in the Proclamation, says: "We solemnly purpose to gain a decisive victory of arms and to deliberately devote the larger part of the military man-power of the nation to the accomplishment of that purpose. It is a call of duty to which every true man in the country must respond with pride and the consciousness that in doing so he plays a part in the vindication of the great cause at whose summons every true heart offers its supreme service."

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF LENIN.

CONDITION REPORTED SERIOUS.

INTELLECTUAL GIRL COMMITS THE CRIME.

Amsterdam, Sept. 1.

A message from Moscow says:—M. Lenin was leaving a meeting of labourers which he addressed on the evening of August 30th, when he was stopped by two women, who discussed with him the recent decrees regarding the importation of foodstuffs into Moscow. During the interview a young girl, belonging to an intellectual class, fired three shots, wounding M. Lenin in the shoulder and lungs. She was arrested.

It is reported that her examination established that she was a Social Revolutionary.

Lenin's condition is serious. Another account states that two women, belonging to the Social Revolutionaries, fired three times at Lenin.

Amsterdam, Aug. 31.

A message from Petrograd via Berlin says the Commissary for Home Affairs, M. Uritski, has been assassinated.

The murderers were arrested.

GENERAL BRUSILOFF IMPRISONED.

CHARGED WITH COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY INTRIGUES.

Amsterdam, Sept. 1.

A message from Moscow says:—General Brusiloff has been arrested and imprisoned in the Kremlin on a charge of counter-revolutionary intrigues.

THE FORMER GERMAN COLONIES.

PREPARING THE CITIZENS FOR THE INEVITABLE.

Amsterdam, Sept. 1.

"Captain Persius writes in the Berlin Tageblatt pessimistically regarding the future of the German colonies. He expresses the opinion that there is no hope of Kiaochow ever being restored to Germany, and opposition by Australia and New Zealand will prevent the return of Germany's possessions in the South Seas and New Guinea.

HERTLING ON GERMANY'S INTERNAL ANTAGONISMS.

A STRIKING REVELATION OF THE GERMAN MIND.

Amsterdam, Sept. 1.

Count Hertling, addressing a deputation of students, gloomily depicted Germany's difficulties in food, clothing and other manifold deprivations.

Speaking about the anxious outlook of the future, he complained that the Allies were animated mainly by hatred against Germany, bordering on insanity, while Germany was endangering herself by the intensification of internal antagonisms. An authoritative German Military statement warns against "ridiculous rumours" being spread in Germany, such as wholesale mutinies and the betrayal of submarines and the suicide of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg. The whole statement is a striking revelation of the state of the German mind.

ALLIED EXCHANGE RATES.

SUDDEN RISE ON GENEVA STOCK EXCHANGE.

Geneva, Aug. 31.

The Allies' exchange, which had been decreasing for some time, has suddenly risen on the Geneva Stock Exchange. While Paris gains one franc 60 at 78.80, Rome one franc 65 at 60.15, London 45 centimes at 20.55, Berlin loses 45 centimes at 68.20, and Vienna one franc 25 at 37.50. — *Alrosa Agency.*

AMERICAN VESSEL LOST.

BELIEVED TO HAVE ENCOUNTERED A GALE.

Washington, Aug. 31.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has ordered the collier *Cyclops* to be struck off the Navy register. The ship was last reported in the Barbados on April 4th, bound from South America for the United States. It is believed she encountered a cyclone and sank.

Fifteen officers, 221 of the crew and 57 passengers have perished.

STILL ANOTHER SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

Madrid, Sept. 1.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the Cabinet of the torpedoing of the Spanish steamer *Atax Mendiz* which was bound for Spain with coal.

NEW COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

London, Sept. 1.

The Press Bureau states that Lieutenant-General Sir C. P. N. Maureud succeeds Sir E. R. Henry, K.C.B., as Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

The King has conferred a baronetcy upon Sir E. R. Henry in recognition of his fifteen years' distinguished service.

PACIFIST MEETING WRECKED.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD INJURED.

London, Sept. 1.

Riotous scenes were witnessed at the wrecking of a Pacifist meeting at Plumstead. Sticks and stones were freely used.

There were numerous casualties. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was cut in the ear.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 30.

The Silver Market is steady.

THE LONDON POLICE STRIKE.

UNION NOT RECOGNISED.

London, Sept. 1.

Mr. Lloyd George said he was unable to recognise the Union but favoured machinery for ventilating complaints.

The entire force returned to duty an hour after the settlement.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE 60 ABOVE PARITY.

London, Aug. 30.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. in their weekly Silver Report, state:—There have been no fresh developments in the market, and the price has not moved.

"Exchanges" in China, which is now unable to secure the remittance of silver owing, it is said, to the refusal of the United States authorities to grant licences, are exceedingly firm. Shanghai exchange has been dealt at 75. 3d., which is 6d. above the parity of the American price of silver.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

"ADVANCE WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS."

London, Aug. 25.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—

Interpersed among the fierce combats, as in the fight for the famous La Boisselle crater where the Boche held out all day but was finally rushed, we secured a bag of 200 prisoners, we saw a redoubt of position, out the way for straggling Germans to the nearest prisoner cages.

A number of our units abandoned the pre-arranged plans because the contact patrols reported their objectives not held. Consequently the units were ordered to advance without restrictions. Early in the morning we were entering Avenue des Bapaumes, and airmen reported that our cavalry reconnoitring patrols were entering Bapaume and also Thillois.

ECONOMY IN MAN-POWER.

London, Aug. 26.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states:—

Australians and British resumed the advance in the morning and reached the line Pozieres-Contail Maison. The inner history of these operations will reveal economy in man-power as one of the most striking features of the present brilliant generalship.

The degree of confusion behind the retreating enemy is incredible. Reinforcements are hurrying up on the stop-gap principle, indicating that the Germans are desperately pressed; otherwise they would not thus break up their reserves.

To-day's advance has been in the nature of a great sweep from Bray to north of Bapaume.

100,000 PRISONERS.

It is estimated that, since Aug. 21, 20,000 prisoners have been taken by the British. Since July 15 the Allied total reached 100,000.

It is reported that Guards outposts have reached the fringe of Bullecourt, and we captured the High Wood at Enaucourt l'Arve, advancing upon Longueval.

FRENCH MAKE FRESH PROGRESS.

London, Aug. 26.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

A French communiqué reports:—There was reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Launoy.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne we made fresh progress, east of Bagnaux and repulsed counter-attacks west of Crecy-at-Mont.

We took 400 prisoners. There is nothing to report elsewhere.

OPEN WARFARE PREDOMINATES.

London, Aug. 30.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—

Both north and south of the great British battle area the open warfare is becoming still more open. One of the most remarkable features is the promptness with which field guns gallop into action far forward and the marvellous celerity of the heavy guns in trundling to the front across broken and littered roads and shell-tossed country.

This morning an attack by the Third Army was completely successful and we are now actually within 300 yards of the Quant-Droocourt switch-line, which is even more elaborate an obstacle than the original Hindenburg line. It consists of five distinct lines of traversed trenches honeycombed with machine-gun emplacements and deep dug-outs, and is widely wired.

A very bitter struggle occurred at Bapaume, which is a position guarding the famous switch-line. The West Lancashire and Londoners (residents of the famous switch-line) have yet been since 1914.

Eastward of Bapaume, our line flowed steadily, though not uninterruptedly, throughout the day. The important town of Vaulx Vraucourt was captured. We are fighting near Baulecourt, Fremicourt and Baucourt and are clearing out machine-gun nests at Morval.

The Tanks are doing great work, although we are using them somewhat sparingly.

Most interesting news comes from Flanders, where, in the Lys salient, the Germans are reported to be shelling Baillieu, which indicates that they have abandoned the town.

Ideal fighting weather prevails. Prisoners are incredulous regarding this extent of the German set-back all along the line.

BRITISH ADVANCE CONTINUES.

London, Aug. 31.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

During the night the Australians drove the enemy from positions eastward of Cleary, capturing many prisoners and a number of machine-guns. Our advance in this locality continues.

Yesterday afternoon English troops carried out a successful operation northward of the Arras-Cambrai road, capturing the important strong point known as St. Servin's Farm, also Eterpigny, on the east bank of the Senece River.

On the Lys front we hold La Couture and the line of the Lave River from Vieille-Chapelle to Lestrem, both of which villages are in our hands. We are approaching Doullir and have gained Baillieu station and the hill to the east of it known as Mont Dehille. We entered Brunaoutre and gained ground to the north of Kemmel Hill.

THE SUCCESSES ON CANAL-DU-NORD.

London, Aug. 31.

A French communiqué states:—During the actions on the Canal-du-Nord, we captured several hundred prisoners.

The fighting between the Oise and the Aisne was likewise heavy. We captured the village of Champagny north of the Ailette, also Chavigny and Cafies north of Soissons. We reached the outskirts of Croisy.

Corvetiers on the 29th inst. dropped 48 tons of bombs, and 20 enemy aeroplanes were crashed.

FRENCH TAKE IMPORTANT HEIGHT.

London, Aug. 31.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Friday afternoon, states:—

Mont St. Simon was attacked at nine o'clock this morning, after three and three quarters hours' artillery preparation. By 6.30 a.m. the main defences of this height were carried and in the middle of the afternoon the French reached the summit. The French are thus established on the great natural rampart on which the enemy relied to guard his flank while withdrawing his front before the attacks.

FRENCH GENERALS MAINTAIN SUCCESSES.

London, Aug. 31.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Friday night, states:—

After the fiercest fight General Mangin enlarged the bridgehead around Champs.

On the right of the Ailette, General Humbert is firmly maintaining his afternoon's successes at Haploirecourt and St. Simon.

General Debeney's men are very active in the region of Tunnel Wood on the unfinished canal. We captured Campagne and progressed towards Chapiteau Wood.

VIOLENT STRUGGLE CONTINUES.

London, Aug. 31.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Friday night, states:—

The struggle continues violently on the whole front of General Debeney's, Humbert's and Mangin's armies. The enemy's resistance is particularly fierce on the French right, but diminishes towards the centre, then re-increases on the British front.

The Germans are evidently desiring at all costs, to protect the flanks of their retreating lines.

General Mangin gained a firm footing on the plateau of Juvigny. The line then skirts the western edge of Juvigny passes the plateau north of Cafies and rejoins the old line on the western outskirts of Croisy.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

London, Aug. 31.

A French communiqué reports:—There was a lively duel during the night in the region of the Canal-du-Nord, also north of Noyon and between the Ailette and the Aisne.

ENEMY'S MAIN DEFENCES PIERCED.

London, Aug. 31.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states:—

The two main lines of defence on to which the Germans have been holding, namely the unfinished canal and the Oise heights, have been pierced. The enemy's only natural line of resistance between the present steady positions and the old Hindenburg line is the Noyon-St. Quentin road from Ham to Baillieu. Along this front he would be able to face General Debeney's army from the west, but his right would be open to attacks from the Oise heights.

Thirty-nine Germans who hid in cellars in order to escape their own people surrendered to the French in Noyon.

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"MEXICO MARU" ... Monday, 16th Sept., at 3 p.m.

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"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 12th Sept., at 9 a.m.

For TAMSUI and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 8th Sept., at Noon.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Sept. 4, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Sept. 5, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Sept. 7, at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	HUICHOW	Sept. 11, at Noon.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	TAISANG	TUESDAY, Sept. 3, Daylight.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	TUESDAY, Sept. 3, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	THURSDAY, Sept. 5, Daylight.
MANILA	BOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 13, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but a present monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaikang" and "Vidua," calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "Yan Wee" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

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TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

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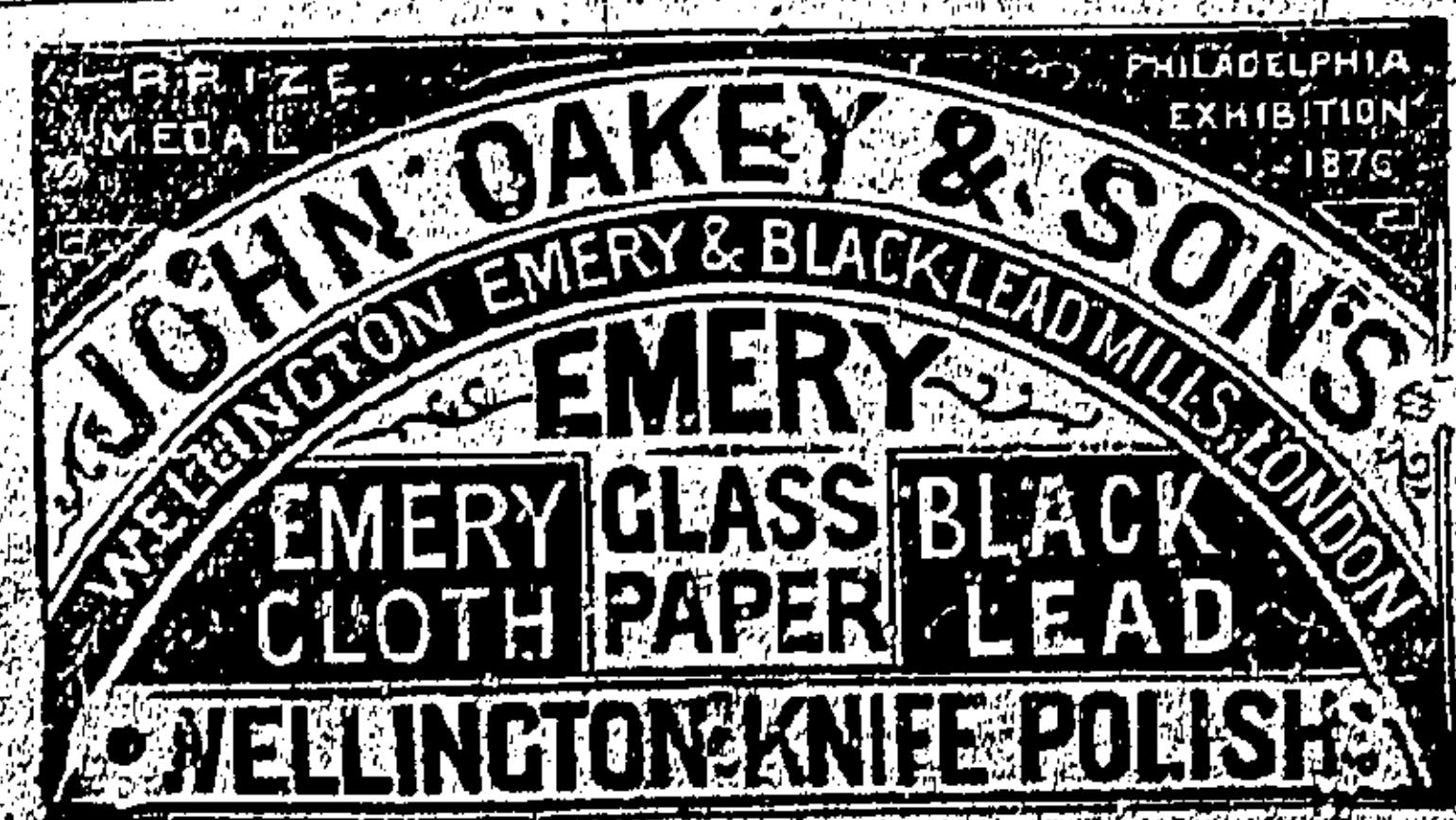
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KOREA MARU	20,000	
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	

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CALLAO, AERICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,000	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.
KIYO MARU	17,000	Jan. 9th, 1919.

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Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2315

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Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1918. Tel. 2400.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1918.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 3.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.

THE BRITISH CAPTURES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says—
The British Third Army since Aug. 21 has captured 100 guns and 18,000 prisoners.
The First Army, since Aug. 26, has taken 4,000 prisoners and 26 guns. The New Zealanders took, amongst other booty, some 30 howitzers at Ypres.
Our patrols are 2,000 yards east of Bellefleur.

THE VITAL POINTS OF THE BATTLE-FRONT.

AN AMAZING RETREAT POSSIBLE.

LONDON, Aug. 31.
Military writers in Paris and London continue to emphasise that the most important points of the battle-front are east of Arras and north of Soissons. In both these sectors the Germans continue to offer fierce resistance, with first-class troops. It remains to be seen whether Marshal Foch will press the attacks there at all costs. If he does, the presumption will then be that he is aiming at a decision this year. Present indications are that the enemy High Command is prepared to stand a great deal in defence of the Hindenburg Line which runs roughly from Quantz through St. Quentin to La Fere. The St. Gobain Hills, which General Mangin's army is threatening, constitute probably the greatest German position on the West Front and a pivot of supreme importance. However, there are great possibilities on other parts both north and east of the present battle-front. There is also the possibility of a big enemy reaction, and it is not inconceivable that Hindenburg, who now commands, may attempt an enveloping movement, but if that is not in his mind and we turn the Decourt. Quaint switch-line, we ought to witness an amazing retreat.

GERMAN STATES ASSERT THEMSELVES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31.
The manifestation of the intention of the German States, notably Bavaria and Saxony, to assert themselves individually by appointing their own diplomatic representatives at Sofia and elsewhere has evoked a strong rebuke from the *Kaiserliche Zeitung*.

AMERICA'S REVENUES.

HEAVY WAR PROFITS TAX.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.
The House of Representatives in committee approved an Eight-Billion-Dollar War Revenue Bill, imposing a 30 per cent. war profits tax and heavy surtaxes on big incomes.

AMERICAN AGE LIMIT EXTENDED.

18 TO 45.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.
Congress has passed the Man-Power Bill, extending the draft age limits from 18 to 45.

AIR-RAIDS ON CONFLANS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Air Ministry reports:—
On the morning of August 30, we attacked the railway station of Conflans and a hostile aerodrome. We directly hit the hangars at the aerodrome and the Conflans railway. We destroyed one aeroplane in flight. All our machines returned.

We carried out another attack against the stations at Conflans and Thionville, encountering a large superior number of enemy machines. Fierce fighting ensued, in which we destroyed one hostile machine and drove down another out of control.
Four British machines are missing.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

An Italian official message states:—
We penetrated deeply the enemy's positions at Monte Maio, inflicting heavy casualties and taking 25 prisoners.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF LENIN.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

A wireless Russian official message dated August 30, states that as the result of an attempt on his life at Moscow, M. Lenin was wounded.
The communiqué does not give further details.

LENIN TWICE HIT.

A wireless Russian message reports that M. Lenin was hit twice, a bullet entering each shoulder, in one case the lung being affected.

THE THRONE OF FINLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Times Correspondent at Stockholm reports that Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, has refused the throne of Finland owing to lack of unanimity in favour of the monarchy, also the stringent restriction of the sovereign's authority.

GERMAN COLONISATION IN ESTHONIA.

THE OLD GAME.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 31.

Germany is already adopting the familiar method of colonisation in Esthonia. The schools are Germanised and Estonian music is forbidden.

BIG DISCOVERY OF POTASH IN SASKATCHEWAN.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Times Correspondent at Toronto reports that an immense deposit of potash and sodium sulphate, amounting to many millions of tons, has been discovered in Saskatchewan.
This discovery is important in view of the hostilities of Germany that we could never do without her potash.

ANOTHER SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

PARIS, Aug. 31.

The Journal's Madrid Correspondent reports the torpedoing of the Spanish steamer *Albatros*.

THE POLICE STRIKE.

LONDON ORDERLY.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

London's first Policeless day passed off with perfect order, and traffic was little affected. Specials employed for regulation of the traffic at crowded points exchanged chat with knots of strikers. The latter intimated that they would immediately resume in case of air raid or other emergency.

THE STRIKE ENDED.

LATER.

The Police strike was settled after Mr. Lloyd George received a deputation. The men are to receive a 13% weekly increase and to resume duty immediately.

ALLIED CREDIT IN SCANDINAVIA.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 31.

Striking testimony of the difference between Allied and enemy credit in Scandinavia is afforded by the fact that the pound sterling is now at 75 percent of normal value. The dollar is at 77 and the franc at 70, while the Austrian krona is only 35 and the German mark 20.

DECIMAL COINAGE IN UNITED KINGDOM.

A ROYAL COMMISSION TO SIT.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

A Royal Commission has been appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Emmott, to investigate the advisability of adopting decimal coinage in the United Kingdom.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

HONGKONG, 2nd September, 1918.

Barometer 29.71 On date at 5 p.m. 29.75 On date at 11 p.m. 29.75

Temperature 81 78 82

Humidity 81 87 79

Direction of Wind S S W

Force 1 2 4

Weather B C

Rain 0.44 0.00 0.72

Lightest open air temperature on the 1st-21 75.00

Lowest open air temperature on the 1st-21 62.00

T. F. CLARKE, Director.

Hongkong, Observatory Sept. 2, 1918.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine at the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1903-8.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

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HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

LEAVE.

On returning from leave all ranks are warned that it is their duty to report the fact of their return to their unit Commanders in writing.

EQUIPMENT BOARD.

The Board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. on the following dates:

MONDAY, 9th September.

FRIDAY, 20th

MONDAY, 30th

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

To guard against any possibility of shortage of ammunition on the Range, unit Commanders will inform the Quartermaster not later than noon on the day on which firing is to take place, of the number of rounds required.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, Y.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

TUESDAY, 3rd September—

7.30 a.m.—Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

5.30 p.m.—Left Half Coy. Full drill.

THURSDAY, 5th Sept.—

5.30 p.m.—Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.

FRIDAY, 6th Sept.—

7.30 a.m.—Right Half Coy. Full drill.

5.30 p.m.—Left Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

30th August to 6th Sept., 1918:—

E. L. MANNING, S.E.

Parades as per roster posted at Headquarters, Engine Drivers at 6.15 p.m.; Electricians at 6.30 p.m. On and from 2nd Sept.

OFFICERS NEW FOR DUTY.

Belchers, Captain Russell; Lyemum, 2nd Lieut. Hill; Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instructions for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty:—

Class 1, at Belchers at 5.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/1) examination.

Class 2, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergts. Orendene and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Dyer, H.K.D.C.

Class 3, at Lyemum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergts. Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C.

Detail of Belchers' Reliefs for Sept. and detail of duties at Lyemum, from 1st to 16th September inclusive, are posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

JUDGING DISTANCE.

Platoons will parade as follows:—

Fall in, ready to march off, at 200 yards firing range, King's Park Range, 4.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon.

3.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon.

Half M. Gun Coy., Half Signalling Section, Half Mounted Section.

4.00 p.m. No. 1 Platoon. Dress, drill order with pouches.

4.45 p.m. No. 4 Platoon. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Casuals, i.e. men who have to attend this parade as well as that on 14th Sept. owing to their absence from the last Judging Distance parade, may parade with the Platoon most convenient for them.

PARADES.

"A" Company, 4th Sept.—

6.15 p.m.—No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketty Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16. Dress, drill order with pouches.

FRIDAY, 6th Sept.—

6.15 p.m.—No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketty Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m.—No. 2 Platoon will parade as ordered by Platoon Commander.

"B" Company, 4th Sept.—

6.15 p.m.—No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club Ground. Dress, drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade (unless Tests have been completed).

5.30 p.m.—No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade (unless Tests have been completed).

5.30 p.m.—No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and 16 rounds dummies. All exempted men are to attend this parade (unless Tests have been completed).

THURSDAY, 5th Sept.—

5.30 p.m.—No. 6 Platoon at Kowloon Locks. T.E.T.

FRIDAY, 6th Sept.—

5.30 p.m.—No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and 16 rounds dummies. All exempted men are to attend this parade (unless Tests have been completed).

THURSDAY, 5th Sept.—

5.30 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

SIGNALING SECTION.

TUESDAY, 3rd September—

6.15 p.m.—Parade at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order (Grill, belt, sidearms and pouches).

FRIDAY, 6th Sept.—

5.30 p.m.—Recruits of all units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground under Sergt. Osberry. Dress, drill order.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr Douglas Abbey Mr B. H. van Ketal

Mr D. Abraham Mr H. Krebs

Mr Geo. R. Anderson Mr F. L. Schenberg

Mr and Mrs G. H. M. Mrs A. R. Langby

Bannerman Mr and Mrs C. C.

Mr H. A. Baring Mr and Mrs F. J.

Mr E. B. Bellis Mr and Mrs G. W.

The Misses Batwell Mr and Mrs J. J.

Mr R. J. Birbeck Mr and Mrs J. J.

Mr J. D. Birrell Mr and Mrs J. J.

Mr J. J. Bleeker Mr and Mrs A. L.

Mr and Mrs A. L. Mr E. Leth

Bout Mr and Mrs C. Little

Capt. & Mrs Branch Mr H. W. Lucas

Mr W. G. Brown Mr N. MacIntyre

Mr J. H. Bulmer Mr G. W. MacKean

Mr N. Burns Mr and Mrs J. J.

Mr and Mrs B. C. Mr G. Major

Byrd Mr and Mrs R. Milnor

Mr R. V. Cameron Miss Nag

Mr H. Cayton Mr and Mrs W. P.

Mr E. Chapman Mr and Mrs W. P.

Mr F. A. C. Mr and Mrs W. P.

Mr J. S. C. Mr and Mrs W. P.

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WEATHER REPORT.

September 2d, 1918. 29m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Weihaiwei.

Pressure has decreased moderately over Tongking, and increased slightly elsewhere; the depression is situated over the Gulf of Tonking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.51 inch.

Total since January 1st, 73.78 inches, against an average of 68.81 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 3rd September:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, fresh; cloudy, showery.

2.—Formosa Channel: Light variable winds.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.